

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

WEI SENG “PAUL” PHUA, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:14-cr-00249-APG-PAL

ORDER

(Mtn for SDT – Dkt. #185)

This matter is before the court on Defendants Wei Seng Phua’s and Darren Wai Kit Phua’s Joint Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum to Wood Telemanagement Solutions, Inc., to be Issued Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 17(c) (Dkt. #185) filed September 24, 2014. The court has considered the Application.

**BACKGROUND**

On July 14, 2014, a Complaint (Dkt. #1) was filed against Defendants Wei Seng Phua and Darren Wai Kit Phua and others, charging them with transmission of wagering information and aiding and abetting in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1084(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2; and operating an illegal gambling business and aiding and abetting in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1955 and 18 U.S.C. § 2. The Phua Defendants made an initial appearance with counsel on the Complaint on July 14, 2014, entered not guilty pleas, and were released on cash bonds with Pretrial Services’ supervision and conditions. *See* Minutes of Proceedings (Dkt. #20).

On July 29, 2014, the federal grand jury returned an Indictment (Dkt. #86) against the Phua Defendants and their co-Defendants, charging them with transmission of wagering information and aiding and abetting in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1084(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2; and operating an illegal gambling business and aiding and abetting in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1955

1 and 18 U.S.C. § 2. The Indictment also contains two forfeiture allegations. The Phua  
2 Defendants were arraigned on the Indictment and entered not guilty pleas on August 5, 2014.  
3 *See* Minutes of Proceedings (Dkt. ##112, 113). On September 19, 2014, the court held a  
4 scheduling conference and directed defense counsel to file any motions to suppress no later than  
5 October 14, 2014. *See* Minutes of Proceedings (Dkt. #181).

### 6 **DISCUSSION**

7 The Phua Defendants seek an order requiring the Clerk of Court to issue a subpoena  
8 duces tecum to the custodian of records for Wood Telemanagement Solutions, Inc., concerning  
9 the CenturyLink digital subscriber lines (“DSLs”) in Villas 8881, 8882, and 8888 located in  
10 Caesar’s Palace Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada, between June 1, 2014, and July 31,  
11 2014. The Phua Defendants assert they were occupying these Villas between June 6, 2014, and  
12 July 14, 2014, and were using CenturyLink’s internet service. Although CenturyLink provided  
13 the internet service, Wood Telemanagement Solutions, Inc., is the subcontractor at Caesar’s  
14 Palace responsible for installing and managing information technology such as the DSL and  
15 wireless internet. Defendants assert they have obtained information through discovery that  
16 agents of the United States and/or Caesar’s Palace, including Wood Telemanagement Solutions,  
17 Inc., intentionally shut off internet service in these Villas and entered them under the guise of  
18 being legitimate repair personnel. As a result, the information requested from Wood  
19 Telemanagement Solutions, Inc., is relevant to the betting allegations in the Indictment and is  
20 relevant to whether the searches of the Villas were legal.

21 Rule 17 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the issuance of subpoenas in  
22 criminal proceedings. Rule 17(c) establishes the process by which federal courts can issue  
23 subpoenas duces tecum for the production of evidence before trial and provides:

24 A subpoena may order the witness to produce any books, papers,  
25 documents, data, or other objects the subpoena designates. The  
26 court may direct the witness to produce the designated items in  
27 court before trial or before they are to be offered in evidence.  
When the items arrive, the court may permit the parties and their  
attorneys to inspect all or part of them.

28 Fed. R. Crim. P. 17(c)(1).

1 Unlike a subpoena issued under Rule 17(a) or 17(b) to compel a witness to appear at trial,  
 2 the court has discretion to direct that a subpoena duces tecum be made returnable **before** trial.  
 3 However, Rule 17 is not a discovery device. *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 689 (1974),  
 4 *superceded by statute on other grounds*, Fed. R. Evid. 104(a); *see also United States v.*  
 5 *LaRouche Campaign*, 841 F.2d 1176, 1179 (1st Cir. 1988); *United States v. Fletcher*, 461 F.  
 6 Supp. 2d 1101, 1102 (D. Ariz. 2006) (“[s]ubpoenas issued pursuant to Rule 17(c) are not  
 7 discovery devices and may not be used to expand the scope of Rule 16”); *United States v.*  
 8 *Shinderman*, 232 F.R.D. 147, 150 (D. Me. 2005); *United States v. Carter*, 15 F.R.D. 367, 369 (D.  
 9 D.C. 1954) (“to construe Rule 17 as a discovery rule would render Rule 16 nugatory and  
 10 meaningless and would defeat its limitations”). Rule 17(c) may, however, be used to obtain  
 11 evidentiary materials. *See Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 699-700; *Bowman Diary Co. v. United States*, 341  
 12 U.S. 214, 219-20 (1951).

13 Rule 17(c)(1) does not authorize a party to subpoena a witness and require him to report  
 14 at some time or place other than either a trial or hearing to be held at which he is to testify. Its  
 15 purpose is to permit the issuance of subpoenas only to compel attendance at hearings conducted  
 16 by the court and trial. *See United States v. LaFuente*, 54 F.3d 457 (8th Cir. 1995), *cert. denied*,  
 17 516 U.S. 902 (prosecutor improperly secured attendance of witness at pretrial interview by  
 18 subpoena); *United States v. Keen*, 509 F.2d 1273 (6th Cir. 1975) (government’s use of subpoenas  
 19 to compel witnesses to attend pretrial interview miles from place of trial at a proceeding not  
 20 authorized by court was improper); *United States v. Stirone*, 168 F. Supp. 490 (D. Pa. 1957),  
 21 *aff’d*, 262 F.2d 571 (3rd Cir. 1958), *rev’d on other grounds*, 361 U.S. 212 (1960) (improper for  
 22 government to issue subpoenas compelling witnesses to appear at U.S. Attorney’s Office in  
 23 federal courthouse to ensure keeping of proper records).

24 Leave of court is required for a pretrial subpoena duces tecum. *United States v.*  
 25 *Beckford*, 964 F. Supp. 1010, 1021 n.10 (D. Va. 1997). A number of courts have held that the  
 26 court has discretion to require production of documents by subpoena duces tecum prior to trial.  
 27 *United States v. Lieberman*, 608 F.2d 889 (1st Cir. 1979), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1019; *United*  
 28 *States v. Parker*, 586 F.2d 422 (5th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 441 U.S. 962; *United States v.*

1 *Murray*, 297 F.2d 812 (2nd Cir. 1962), *cert. denied*, 369 U.S. 828. The Supreme Court has  
2 stated:

3 Enforcement of a pretrial subpoena duces tecum must necessarily  
4 be committed to the sound discretion of the trial court since the  
5 necessity for the subpoena most often turns upon a determination  
6 of factual issues. Without a determination of arbitrariness or that  
the trial court finding was without record support, an appellate  
court will not ordinarily disturb a finding that the applicant for a  
subpoena complied with Rule 17(c).

7 *Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 702.

8 The burden is on the party seeking production to show good cause for the production  
9 before trial. In *United States v. Iozia*, the district court formulated a standard for establishing  
10 good cause for production prior to trial requiring a showing:

- 11 1. That the documents are evidentiary and relevant;
- 12 2. That they are not otherwise procurable by the defendant  
reasonably in advance of trial by exercise of due diligence;
- 13 3. That the defendant cannot properly prepare for trial  
without such production and inspection in advance of trial  
14 and the failure to obtain such inspection may tend  
unreasonably to delay the trial; and
- 15 4. That the application is made in good faith and is not  
intended as a general fishing expedition.

16 13 F.R.D. 335, 338 (D.C.N.Y. 1952). Other federal courts have generally followed the *Iozia* test  
17 for establishing good cause for pretrial production. *See, e.g., Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 699; *United*  
18 *States v. Stein*, 488 F. Supp. 2d 350, 366 (S.D.N.Y. 2007); *U.S. v. Gel Spice Co., Inc.*, 601 F.  
19 Supp. 1214 (D.C.N.Y. 1985).

20 The Phua Defendants assert that although they have satisfied the requirements under  
21 *Nixon* and *Iozia*, the court should apply the less stringent standard set forth by the United States  
22 District Court for the Southern District of New York in *United States v. Tucker*, 249 F.R.D. 58  
23 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) because this subpoena is directed to third party Wood Telemanagement  
24 Solutions, Inc., and not to the government. In *Tucker*, the court observed that where a criminal  
25 defendant seeks to subpoena material from a third party rather than the government, the *Iozia*  
26 standard may not apply, and the defendant “need only show that the request is (1) reasonable,  
27 construed as material to the defense, and (2) not unduly oppressive for the producing party to  
28 respond.” *Id.* at 65. The Ninth Circuit has not addressed this issue, instead applying the *Nixon*

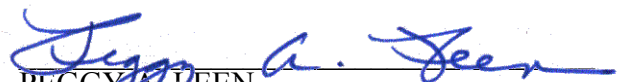
factors to a defendant's Rule 17(c) subpoena of a third party. *See United States v. Nosal*, 291 F.R.D. 403, 407 (N.D. Cal. 2013) (applying *Tucker* standard) (citing *United States v. Eden*, 659 F.2d 1376, 1381 (9th Cir. 1981)). The court need not decide this issue here because it finds that the Phua Defendants have articulated why the materials described in the proposed subpoena are relevant and evidentiary to potential motions to suppress to be filed in this matter and have satisfied the remaining *Iozia* factors as well.

Accordingly,

**IT IS ORDERED** that the Phua Defendants' Application for a Subpoena Duces Tecum (Dkt. #185) is GRANTED as follows:

1. The Clerk of Court shall issue a subpoena duces tecum for the items specified on Attachment A, attached to the proposed subpoena duces tecum, submitted with the Joint Application, as Exhibit 1. The subpoena shall require Wood Telemangement Solutions, Inc., to produce responsive documents to the Clerk of Court no later than **October 9, 2014**.
2. Counsel for the Phua Defendants shall serve the subpoena duces tecum and attachment on the custodian of records for Wood Telemangement Solutions, Inc., along with a copy of this Order.
3. The custodian of records for Wood Telemangement Solutions, Inc., shall respond to the subpoena and produce responsive materials to the Clerk of the Court on or before **October 9, 2014**. The Clerk of Court shall retain the materials and notify counsel for all parties that the materials are available for inspection and copying.
4. Alternatively, Wood Telemangement Solutions, Inc., shall have until **October 9, 2014**, to file a motion to quash or modify pursuant to Rule 17(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure if it believes compliance with the subpoena duces tecum would be unreasonable or oppressive.

Dated this 30th day of September, 2014.

  
 PEGGY A. LEEN  
 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE